

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1954

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Introduction

At the end of 1954 there were 114 Primary Schools (including one Nursery School), 6 Secondary Modern Schools and Soham Grammar School in the rural area of the Local Education Authority. Of the Primary Schools, 55 were County Schools and 59 Voluntary Schools.

In January 1955 the number of children on the registers of the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools was 10,601. There were also 336 boys on the register at Soham Grammar School who form part of the total number under consideration in the paragraphs which follow.

Staff

Services in connection with school medical work in the rural area were rendered by the following:—

R. FRENCH, M.D., D.P.H., *Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*

P. A. TYSER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., *Deputy do. (Part-time).*

EILEEN M. BRERETON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., *School Medical Officer.*

ANNA R. WADE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

W. B. GRANDISON, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Principal Dental Officer (Part-time).*

ROSA B. SCHMELTZER, D.M.D. (Berlin), L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

J. R. TOLLER, M.Sc.D., Northwestern U., U.S.A., L.D.S., *do.*

BETTY ASTILL, L.D.S., *do. (from September 13th).*

OLIVE FOULDS, L.D.S., *Part-time do.*

SARAH MEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., *Superintendent of Nurses and Health Visitors.*

M. BOWYER, *Enquiry Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts.*

H. J. SADLER, *Chief Clerk.*

In the City of Cambridge, which is an Excepted District, the following is the School Medical Staff:—

C. G. EASTWOOD, M.D., D.P.H., *Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.*

HILDEGARD P. BRODA, M.D. (Vienna), *School Medical Officer.*

DOROTHY DAVEY, M.B. Ch.B. *(Part-time) do.*

W. B. GRANDISON, F.D.S., L.D.S., *Principal Dental Officer (Part-time).*

MARJORIE E. C. PAGE, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

E. BURN, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon.*

R. ALSOP, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time).*

JESSIE M. BOUNTAIN, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time).*

WENDY M. JONES, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time), (Until December 4th).*

D. A. JONES, L.D.S., *School Dental Surgeon (Part-time), (Until October 28th).*

G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

Child Guidance Staff for whole area:—

H. BANISTER, PH.D., *Director.*

ROSEMARY PRITCHARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Psychiatrist.

MARJORIE SISSON, M.A., *Psychotherapist,*

DOROTHEA M. HUTCHINSON, M.A., *Psychiatric Social Worker.* } (Until March 31st.)

MABEL V. BISHOP, B.Sc., *Psychiatric Social Worker.*

NANCY SALAMAN, B.A., DIP.PSYCH., *Educational Psychologist.*

HEATHER G. HRAMTSOV (née Melvill), L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

OLIVE ABOTOMEY, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

HILARY WESTRUP, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist.*

Hygienic Condition of Premises

The School Medical Staff continues to report on the condition of schools visited for the purpose of medical inspection.

The closure of some of the smaller schools has been a factor in diminishing the total number at which unsatisfactory hygienic conditions exist and at the remaining schools every effort is being made to rectify adverse factors. During the year the Ministry of Education relaxed some of the financial restrictions which had previously been imposed and as a result the Education Committee has approved a considerable programme of betterment. It is hoped that the programme may be carried out at a gradually accelerating rate but there is still a good deal of leeway to overcome and no doubt the availability of labour of all kinds imposes limitations.

Medical Inspection

The work of school medical inspection has continued on the same lines as those of the previous year. Four routine age groups of children were inspected by Dr. Brereton working on a full-time basis and Dr. Tyser working on a part-time basis of four sessions per week.

The following figures show the number of inspections carried out in 1954:—

Routine inspections	..	..	4,225
Special inspections	..	..	87
Re-inspections	..	..	4,736

The number of routine inspections in the previous year was 4,166 and the number of re-inspections 4,677.

The number of children found to require treatment was 581 or 76

more than in the previous year. Some of these children had more than one defect.

Details as to certain of the conditions discovered are in the following paragraphs.

Nutrition.—Of the 4,225 examined, 1,869 or 44·24 per cent. were considered to be of good nutrition as against 41·69 per cent. in the previous year.

Fair nutrition was found in 2,347 children or 55·55 per cent., as against 58·14 per cent. in the previous year.

Poor nutrition was found in 9 children or 0·21 per cent., as against 0·17 per cent. in the previous year.

The proportion of children of good nutrition continues to rise. During the year there was, however, a very slight increase in the proportion showing poor nutrition with the result that there has been some diminution in the number of children of fair nutrition. This continues a trend which has been apparent for a year or two now and it may be assumed that the slight rise in the proportion of children of poor nutrition is so insignificant as to make justifiable the statement that a general improvement continues to occur.

Visual Defect.—The total number of cases of visual defect, including squint, found at routine and special inspections was 765 as against 722 in the previous year, of which 213 required treatment as against 183 in the previous year and 552 required observation only as against 539 in the previous year.

All these figures are slightly higher than those of the previous year but it may be remembered that in that year there had been a fall which was thought to be due to the somewhat smaller number of children inspected. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the slight rise in 1954 was caused by the larger number inspected and it is not necessary to suppose that there has been an increase in the incidence of visual defect.

Nose and Throat Defects.—The number of cases of nose and throat defect discovered continued to fall, a figure of 257 as against 326 for the previous year being recorded and not only had the total number of cases discovered fallen, but so has the number requiring treatment, the respective figures for 1952, 1953, and 1954 being 54, 49 and 39.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.—For what it is worth, there has been a slight fall in the number of these defects discovered. In 1953 there were 329 cases whereas in 1954 there were 305. Probably this small decrease is not significant but it is at least more satisfactory than an increase. The number of cases classed as flat foot fell from 84 to 69. Strangely enough, in spite of the fall in the total number of cases, the number considered to require treatment rose slightly from 99 in 1953 to 110 in 1954.

Following up.—The following figures relate to the work of nurses acting as school nurses:—

1. *Visits to Schools:*—

(a) Assistance with Medical Inspections	362
(b) Special—Verminous	470
(c) Other Purposes	581

2. *Visits to Homes of Scholars:*—

(a) Follow up to secure treatment ..	3,759
(b) Special enquiries into infectious or contagious disease	567
(c) Other Purposes	482

Arrangements for Treatment

School Clinics.—There are no static school clinics in the rural area of the County. So far as dental work is concerned, the Education Committee has two mobile clinics which go from school to school and are moved by a local firm of motor engineers. These clinics have proved a great boon and it is difficult to see how the dental work of the rural area could be effected without them. There is also a dental clinic in the Shire Hall grounds to which special cases from the rural area can be brought but owing to the fact that the Dentists are normally working in the schools of the rural area, this clinic is used only on a part-time basis. The full-time School Dental Surgeons operate in it only at week-ends and during school holidays but two regular weekly sessions are held by the part-time School Dental Surgeon for emergency work and for the completion of work which it has not been possible to do in the schools.

Malnutrition.—The number of children requiring cod liver oil and malt continues to fall and no children were sent to residential open air schools during 1954 for the specific reason of malnutrition so that the number to be recorded under this heading since the arrangement started remains at 211.

Uncleanliness.—School Nurses made 470 visits to schools for the detection of verminous children as against 490 in the previous year or an average of 3.9 per school. The total number of children examined was 37,766 and the number of individual children found unclean was 70. In addition, 4,225 children were examined by the school medical officers of whom 3 were found to be unclean, making the total for the year 73. It will be seen that the number of verminous children found in 1954 was 1 more than that found in 1953 so that, for the first time for a number of years, not even a slight improvement in this matter can be recorded, though it would not be true to say that there has been any real deterioration and possibly, in the light of the somewhat greater number of children examined, no great dissatisfaction can be felt. It is, however, impossible not to feel some disappointment at the slow rate at which the last traces of this undesirable condition are being eliminated.

There are no clinics in the rural area at which compulsory cleansing of infested children could be effected, but fortunately up to the present no question of compulsory cleansing has arisen. School nurses are provided with suitable preparations for handing to parents in those cases where it is clear to them that satisfactory arrangements will not be made by the parents themselves and are prepared to use them in the case of children whose parents wish it.

Visual Defects.—There was no great change during the year in the proportions of refractions carried out by Dr. Wade, Newmarket General Hospital and other places such as Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The number of cases known to have had refraction carried out during the year was 648 as against 724 in 1953, of which 556 were examined by Dr. Wade and 92 at other places, chiefly Newmarket General Hospital. Dr. Wade prescribed glasses for 260 and, of the 92 otherwise examined, 58 were found to require them, a total of 318 (351 in 1953). Of this total 309 had received their spectacles by the end of the year, making the time lag between prescription and provision of a very low order.

These figures may appear curious in the light of the fact that more cases of visual defect were found at routine inspection but it must be remembered that a child wearing satisfactory glasses is still regarded as suffering from a visual defect and would not ordinarily be referred for refraction.

Minor Ailments.—Seven cases of scabies were reported in 1954 as against 8 in 1953 and all were treated through arrangements other than those provided by the Authority. This represents a very low incidence of the disease which is as near to complete elimination as can reasonably be expected.

The number of cases of impetigo rose in 1954 to 25 as against the figure of 15 in 1953. The figure is the same as that for 1952 and does not in itself represent cause for great concern, but it does appear that the hope of complete elimination which has been regarded as justifiable in recent years is some little distance from being fulfilled.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the two cases of ringworm of the head mentioned in the Report for 1953 proved to be isolated instances of the condition. There have been no further cases in 1954. There were 13 cases of body ringworm which represents the average incidence for recent years.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—One hundred and seventy-four cases of adenoids and chronic tonsillitis were known to have received operative treatment during the year, 27 more than the figure for the previous year. This further rise is of a considerably lower order than the rise mentioned in the 1953 Report. It is problematical whether it represents any increase in the number of cases actually requiring treatment. Complete co-operation between the hospital service and the school medical service now exists and it is quite likely that the

increase in the number merely represents the giving of more complete information by the hospitals. This seems to be borne out by the fact that only three of the cases were referred through the School Medical Department as against seven in the previous year. Of the three cases one was on the waiting list at the end of 1953. The total number of cases referred during 1954 was 8, six less than the figure for the previous year. One required no treatment, 2 received operative treatment, 4 received other forms of treatment and one remained on the waiting list for operative treatment at the end of the year. Four cases of other nose and throat conditions received different forms of operative treatment and 125 cases of ear, nose and throat conditions received non-operative treatment, 13 being dealt with under the Department's own arrangements.

Dental Treatment.—It is satisfactory to be able to report that there was an augmentation of the school dental staff during 1954 in that a third full-time School Dental Surgeon commenced work in September of that year. Because of the arrears of work to be overcome, the Council retained the services of the part-time Dental Surgeon who had been giving help throughout 1953. Unfortunately it has to be reported that at the time of writing this new arrangement has proved to be short lived since the third full-time Dental Surgeon left the service of the Council in the early part of 1955.

As only two travelling clinics were available during her period of service it was necessary for one of the full-time Dental Surgeons to work by transporting equipment to suitable schools and setting it up in any available room there. It had been intended to provide a third travelling clinic in the financial year 1955-56 but, as things have turned out, this need did not materialise.

Apart from the clinic in the Shire Hall grounds mentioned earlier in the Report, the City Committee for Education again kindly made available two surgeries at their Auckland Road clinic for occasional use by the Dentists of the rural area.

In 1954 a total of 9,673 children was inspected as against 7,751 in 1953. Of these 7,870 were found to require treatment, or 81·36 per cent. as against 81·64 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the 7,870 children requiring treatment, 3,757 received it or 47·74 per cent. It must be admitted that this figure is far from satisfactory and it is difficult to know what steps should be taken in the light of the incomplete dental staff. It is obviously of no use to initiate propaganda for the more complete use of the Council's dental service if the incomplete nature of the service itself remains as at present. It may well be that the work of the Dental Surgeons will bring a better reward if attention is concentrated on those children willing to persevere with treatment instead of endeavouring to deal with a number of unwilling children whose use of the service will be sporadic. Actually the number treated was 267 more than in the previous year, the whole

increase no doubt being due to the improved staffing position towards the end of the year.

There were 2,694 extractions done by the staff of the rural area as against 3,451 in the previous year of which 520 were of permanent teeth (585 in 1953) and 2,174 of temporary teeth. This diminution in the number of extractions may well be ground for satisfaction especially when it is contrasted with the increase in the number of fillings, but it may be feared that that favourable position will not be maintained if the school dental staff must cope with so large a volume of work that arrears once more begin to accumulate.

In addition to the work carried out by the staff accredited to the rural area, the City dental staff did supplementary work for 64 rural children. They carried out 52 extractions and 71 fillings. These figures represent a marked fall as compared with those of the immediately preceding years. No doubt this fall is occasioned largely by staffing difficulties in the City itself and it does not in any way diminish the gratitude due for the carrying out of the work.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Eleven cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Newmarket General Hospital or the outlying clinics during the year of which 8 were found to require treatment. Returns from the hospitals show, however, that a total of 29 children of the area received orthopaedic treatment, three as in-patients and 26 as out-patients.

Other Forms of Special Educational Treatment or Institutional Treatment.—The 3 maladjusted children mentioned as being in residential schools at the end of 1953 remained there in 1954. In addition four children in residential schools or hostels became the responsibility of the Council during 1954. One of these, a boy, was admitted to a special school for maladjusted children, two, a boy and a girl, were admitted to hostels for maladjusted children with a view to attending ordinary schools for educational purposes, and the fourth, a boy, was already in a hostel and was taken over from another Authority when his parents changed their place of residence. All these children remained in schools or hostels at the end of the year.

The child remaining at the Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea at the end of 1953 was discharged during 1954, but a girl suffering from severe asthma was admitted to a special school for asthmatic children during the year and remained there at the end of it.

Tuberculosis.—Three new cases, 1 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, were admitted to institutions during the year, making with the 4 remaining at the end of 1953 a total of 7 cases in institutions at some time during the year. Five pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary cases were discharged, leaving on January 1st, 1955, one non-pulmonary case still in an institution.

Other Defects Treated.—Fifty-seven cases were referred to Addenbrooke's Hospital or Newmarket General Hospital, 8 for ear, nose and throat defects, 11 for orthopaedic defects, 29 for visual defects including squint, 3 for skin defects, 4 for general medical conditions and 2 for enuresis.

Neglect.—Twelve families were referred to the N.S.P.C.C. of which 8 were on account of general neglect, 2 for failure to have eyes examined, 1 for failure to obtain treatment for gingivitis and 1 for failure to attend hospital for medical advice.

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of schools from which notifications of infectious disease were sent by Head Teachers during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	22
Diphtheria	..	..	..	Nil
Measles	..	..	..	13
German Measles	....	..	..	11
Chickenpox	..	..	..	48
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	33
Mumps	..	..	..	25

Whereas there was a considerable fall in the number of notifications of measles and German measles, there was a corresponding increase in the number of notifications of whooping cough. It has been pointed out in previous years that the incidence of these diseases is apt to rise and fall in alternate years.

Provision of Milk and Meals

The arrangements for the supply of milk in schools have continued as before and the following are the figures as to types:—

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	2
Pasteurised	..	..	..	115
Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised	..			4
Accredited	..	..	..	Nil
Ordinary	..	..	..	Nil

The increasing tendency towards the supply of pasteurised milk must be noted with satisfaction.

On October 8th, 1954, there were 8,427 children receiving milk or 79·85 per cent. of the total in attendance. Of those in attendance at the Nursery School 100 per cent. received it, at Primary Schools 86·23 per cent., and at Secondary Schools 59·61 per cent.

Cooked mid-day meals were available at all schools and a total of

6,505 children or 61·57 per cent. received them, a very slightly lower figure than that on the corresponding day in the previous year. At the Nursery School 100 per cent. took the meals, at Primary Schools 53·66 per cent., and at Secondary Schools 85·91 per cent.

The number of children receiving free meals on a scale of means approved by the Education Committee was 449.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

The following table sets out the position with regard to the institutional or residential treatment of defective children:—

	<i>Educationally Retarded</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>	<i>Deaf</i>	<i>Epileptic</i>	<i>Physically Defective</i>
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1953	27	7	7	1	2
Admitted in 1954	20	2	2	1	2
Discharged in 1954 . . .	8	—	—	1	—
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1954	39	9	9	2*	4

* One of the epileptic children remaining in special schools at the end of the year was taken over from another Authority.

The column relating to deaf children includes partially hearing children. There were no totally blind children in special schools.

Educational Retardation.—Fifty-five cases of educational retardation were brought to the notice of the Education Committee during the year. Twelve of these were later reported to the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee as ineducable and were placed under Statutory Supervision. Of the remainder, 18 were approved for admission to special schools of whom 17 were admitted during the year (2 to the City Day Special School) and one remained on the waiting list at the end of the year.

It may be remembered that there were 7 children on the waiting list for admission to special schools at the end of 1953 (5 for residential schools and 2 for the City Day Special School). All were admitted in 1954.

As will be appreciated from what has been written above, the action taken during 1954 has almost wiped out the waiting list of children for admission to special schools for educationally retarded children. This is largely explained by the opening of Orton Hall School for Girls by the Huntingdonshire County Council towards the end of the year. The Cambridgeshire County Council contracted to use twelve places at that school and all but one of the twelve places was actually filled. There is no doubt that the school will prove a welcome and useful addition to the facilities available for dealing with educationally retarded children, though at the moment there are the limitations that children under the age of nine are not admitted and it is with great reluctance that any child with an I.Q. of less than 60 is accepted.

Child Guidance

The Child Guidance Clinic remained under the control of the Local Education Authority for the first three months of the year only. Thereafter it was operated by the Regional Hospital Board who took into their service the two full-time Psychiatric Social Workers who had previously worked under the County Council. For about six months the services of part-time Psychiatrists continued to be used, but in September, 1954, a full-time Psychiatrist was appointed to the Clinic which then began to serve several Counties in the area as well as the Administrative County of Cambridge.

In the first three months of the year 35 new cases were referred to the Clinic of which 22 were from the City of Cambridge, 12 from the rural area and one from an outside area. As in the previous year, rather more than one-third of the children referred were girls. Once again habit disorders formed the largest proportion of the troubles referred. There appears to have been a considerable fall in behaviour disorders, while the proportion of nervous disorders and educational problems remains about the same.

Since the taking over of the Clinic by the Regional Hospital Board, 22 boys and 15 girls from the rural area have been referred by the School Medical Department for similar types of disorder.

As part of the new arrangements, an Educational Psychologist was appointed by the Local Education Authority to work on the staff of the Chief Education Officer. His primary duty is to deal with educational problems but there is a considerable overlap into the realm of behaviour problems and he works at all times in closest collaboration with the Child Guidance Clinic.

The arrangements for speech therapy continued unchanged, three Speech Therapists serving the needs of the City of Cambridge and of the rural area.

The number of cases referred in 1954 was 225 as against 246 in the previous year. This represents a rise of 9 cases in the City of Cambridge and a fall of 30 in the rural area. Four hundred and ninety-four children received treatment as against 496 in the previous year and 178 were discharged. At the end of the year there were 316 cases still under treatment and 130 awaiting treatment but none still awaited examination.

Dyslalia was again the most common defect requiring treatment. In contrast with the position in the previous year, the number of cases of stammer was considerably higher in the City than it was in the rural area, and the total number in the whole of the County was very slightly increased.

Further detailed figures will be found at the end of the Report.

Medical Inspection at the Technical College

The following figures give details of the work done:—

		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Number of routine inspections		75		136
<i>Principal Defects Discovered</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Subnormal Nutrition ..		—	—	—
Defective Vision:				
For observation		19	17	36
For treatment		1	4	5
Nose and throat defects:				
For observation		2	2	4
For treatment		—	—	—
Hearing		1	4	5
Orthopaedic		8	27	35
Circulatory		—	4	4
Skin		3	6	9
Other conditions		2	14	16

The nutritional condition of the pupils can be further subdivided as follows:—

		<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Boys		42	33	—
Girls		61	75	—

The percentages of good nutrition were 56·0 in boys and 44·85 in girls. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 47·18 and 41·0. There was no change in the observers as between the two years.

TABLE I. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age groups inspected and number of children examined in each:

Entrants	1297
Second Age Group	1028
Third Age Group	728
Total	3053
Additional Periodic Inspections..	1172
Grand Total	4225

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ..	87
Number of Re-inspections ..	4736
Total	4823

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	30	179	194
Second Age Group	54	83	124
Third Age Group	29	60	81
Total (prescribed groups)	113	322	399
Additional Periodic Inspections ..	83	122	182
Grand Total	196	444	581

TABLE II.—A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections No. of defects		Special Inspections No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	64	125	4	1
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision ..	196	470	10	4
	b. Squint ..	7	78	—	—
	c. Other ..	26	58	2	—
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing ..	12	40	1	1
	b. Otitis Media	8	26	—	1
	c. Other ..	9	3	—	3
7	Nose or Throat ..	35	216	4	2
8	Speech	14	90	1	—
9	Cervical Glands ..	5	68	—	2
10	Heart and Circulation	4	37	—	—
11	Lungs	15	83	3	—
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	6	26	1	—
	b. Other	8	61	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	19	45	—	1
	b. Flat Foot ..	27	41	1	—
	c. Other	61	107	2	1
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	2	18	—	—
	b. Other	4	11	—	—
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development ..	1	84	—	2
	b. Stability	3	76	1	—
16	Other	114	170	4	5

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1297	523	40.32	771	59.45	3	.23
Second Age Group	1028	532	51.75	494	48.05	2	.20
Third Age Group	728	343	47.12	383	52.61	2	.27
Additional Periodic Inspections ..	1172	471	40.19	699	59.64	2	.17
Total ..	4225	1869	44.24	2347	55.55	9	.21

TABLE III.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	41991
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	73
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

**TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).
GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which
see Table III).**

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
(ii) Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	13
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	7
Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	25
Other skin diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	64
Total					6	109

GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	24	25
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	532*	47
Total	556	92
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—		
(a) Prescribed	260*	58
(b) Obtained	251*	58

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	—	174
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	4
Received other forms of treatment ..	13	112
Total	13	292

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	—	3
	by the Authority	otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments	—	26
Total	—	29

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	in the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	47	92

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	227	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	28	57
(b) Other than (a) above (specify)		
1. Herniotomy	—	15
2. Appendicectomy	—	27
3. Partial thyroidectomy	—	1
4. Laparotomy	—	1
Total	28	101

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	9347
(b) As Specials	326
Total (1)	9673
(2) Number found to require treatment	7870
(3) Number offered treatment	7069

(4)	Number actually treated	..	..	..	3757
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment			..	6123
					<hr/>
(6)	Half days devoted to: Periodic Inspection			..	111
	Treatment	..	..	..	1123
					<hr/>
	Total (6)	..	..	..	1234
					<hr/>
(7)	Fillings: Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	6277
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	1360
					<hr/>
	Total (7)	..	..	..	7637
					<hr/>
(8)	Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	5215
	Temporary Teeth			..	1256
					<hr/>
	Total (8)	..	..	..	6471
					<hr/>
(9)	Extractions: Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	520
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	2174
					<hr/>
	Total (9)	..	..	..	2694
					<hr/>
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				2
					<hr/>
(11)	Other operations: Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	970
	Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	2732
					<hr/>
	Total (11)	..	..	..	3702
					<hr/>

STATISTICS FOR CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

FOR

QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1954

	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL
	CITY	CNTY.	OTHS.	CITY	CNTY.	OTHS.	
<i>Cases Referred by:</i>							
School Medical Officer ..	1	7	—	1	1	—	10
Head Teachers ..	5	—	—	2	—	—	7
Maternity and Child Welfare	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Parents	2	—	—	3	—	—	5
Private Doctors ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hospital Psychiatrist ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Eye Specialist ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Speech Therapist ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Health Visitor ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mother's Employer ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Minister	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	14	10	1	8	2	—	35

Problems as Referred:

Nervous Disorders:

Fears and anxiety ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Depression	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

Habit Disorders:

Sleep	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Enuresis	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Soiling	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Pains and Paralysis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Feeding	2	1	—	2	—	—	5

Behaviour Disorders:

Unmanageable ..	2	1	—	2	—	—	5
Aggressiveness ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

Educational Problems:

Backwardness ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Inability to concentrate ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Reading Disability ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
School Failure ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
	14	10	1	8	2	—	35

SPEECH CLINIC—STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1954.

<i>Cases:</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Referred during the year	135	90	225
Number requiring treatment ..	121	81	202
Treated	267	227	494
Discharged	99	79	178
Under treatment, 31st December, 1954	168	148	316
On waiting list, 31st December, 1954 ..	78	52	130
Not examined, 31st December, 1954	—	—	—

Speech Defects of Children examined during the year:

Stammerers	27	17	44
Dyslalia	66	47	113
Sigmatism	19	10	29
Other defects	9	7	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	121	81	202
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